This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1-59. (canceled)

60. (Previously presented) A drug delivery device comprising: an intraluminal stent; a biocompatible, non-erodible polymeric coating; and, incorporated into said coating, from 3 μg to 13 μg per millimeter of stent length of rapamycin or a macrocyclic triene analog thereof that binds FKB12, wherein said device provides at least one of the following:

an in-stent volume obstruction at 12 months following implantation in a human of less than 20%, as measured by intravascular ultrasound;

an in-stent volume obstruction at 6 months following implantation in a human of less than 20%, as measured by intravascular ultrasound;

an in-stent late loss at 12 months following implantation in a human of less than .8 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography; or

an in-stent late loss at 6 months following implantation in a human of less than .9 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

61. (Previously presented) The drug delivery device according to claim 60, wherein said device provides:

an in-stent volume obstruction at 12 months following implantation in a human of less than 20%, as measured by intravascular ultrasound.

62. (Previously presented) The drug delivery device according to claim 60, wherein said device provides:

an in-stent late loss at 12 months following implantation in a human of less than .8 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

63. (Previously presented) The drug delivery device according to claim 60, wherein said device provides:

an in-stent volume obstruction at 12 months following implantation in a human of less than 20%, as measured by intravascular ultrasound; and

an in-stent late loss at 12 months following implantation in a human of less than .8 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

64. (Previously presented) The drug delivery device according to any one of claims 60 to 63 wherein said coating comprises two layers, and said rapamycin or a macrocyclic triene analog thereof that binds FKB12 is incorporated into one of said two layers.

65. (Previously presented) The drug delivery device according to claim 64, wherein said device is prepared by spraying said polymeric coating having said rapamycin or a macrocyclic triene analog thereof that binds FKB12 incorporated therein onto an outer surfacer of the stent.

66. (Previously presented) A method of inhibiting neointimal proliferation in a human coronary artery following percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty comprising implanting in the lumen of said coronary artery the drug delivery device according to any one of claims 60 to 63.

67. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 66, wherein said coating comprises two layers, and said rapamycin or a macrocyclic triene analog thereof that binds FKB12 is incorporated into one of said two layers.

68. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 67, wherein said device is prepared by spraying said polymeric coating having said rapamycin or a macrocyclic triene analog thereof that binds FKB12 incorporated therein onto an outer surface of the stent.

69. (Newly added) The drug delivery device according to claim 62 or 63, wherein said device provides:

an in-stent late loss at 12 months following implantation in a human of less than .5 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

70. (Newly added) The drug delivery device according to claim 69, wherein said device provides:

a mean in-stent diameter stenosis in a human population at 12 months following implantation of less than about 22%, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

71. (Newly added) The drug delivery device according to claim 70, wherein said device provides:

a mean in-stent diameter stenosis in a human population at 12 months following implantation of less than about 15%, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

72. (Newly added) The drug delivery device according to claim 69, wherein said device provides:

an in-stent late loss at 12 months following implantation in a human of less than .3 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

73. (Newly added) The drug delivery device according to claim 70, wherein said device provides:

an in-stent late loss at 12 months following implantation in a human of less than .3 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

74. (Newly added) The drug delivery device according to claim 71, wherein said device provides:

an in-stent late loss at 12 months following implantation in a human of less than .3 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.